The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday January 24. to Thursday January 26. 1709.

Venice, January 18. *N. S.*

THE Magistrates have lately been employed in finding out proper Methods for preventing such Disorders as have been lately committed in this City: Among other Crimes, even Murders have been so frequent, that Men have not been safe in their very Houses; which is attributed to the great Lenity of the Government in punishing this Offence, no Criminal having been executed for it within five Years last past, until Yesterday, at which time one only was hanged; but several others are to die to Morrow in the same manner. The last Vessels which came from Morea give a lamentable Account of the great Devastation which the Plague makes near Salona; and such of the Natives as are arrived here from those Parts have been constrained to list themselves in the Service of this State, in order to prevent any others from flying hither. The Magistrates, whose peculiar Office it is to have a regard to all things that may concern the Health of the Citizens, have approved that Method of disposing of such as repair to this City from infected Places; and have published an Order, That all Vessels from the Morea shall, for the future, perform a Quarantain. The Duke of Modena hath represented to the Emperor, that he is unable to entertain within his Dutchy the General Officers, and others belonging to the Imperial Train of Artillery. Advices from Rome say, that it was feared the Pope's Indisposition would end in a Dropsie; that the Cardinal Albani designed to continue 'till next Easter in foreign Courts. The Abbot Lucini is set out for Barcelona, with the Character of Internuncio to the King of Spain. These Advices add, that a Congregation of Cardinals had been lately held there, to find out Means for furnishing the Emperor with a hundred thousand Crowns, in order to hasten the Evacuation of Commachio. It is said the Marquis de Prié hath received his Credentials from his Imperial Majesty, for acting as his Ambassador to the Pope. There is no certain Account when Prince Avellino is expected at Rome, as Ambassador-Extraordinary for the Acknowledgment of his Catholick Majesty's Obedience to that See. They write from Naples, that an Edict is there published, to signifie that the Sequestration of the Ecclesiastical Benefices is revoked. On the 3d Instant fifteen Transport Ships, part of which are British, and part Dutch, arrived there to take in Corn for Barcelona; two other English Ships, which were consigned to the Consul of that Nation, came in at the same time. We hear from Reggio that General Caraffa had put in there with five Vessels, among which was a French Ship of thirty Guns, that had been taken a few Days before.

Milan, January 18. *N. S.* Count Thaun continues here, and it is believed he hath altered his Resolution of taking a Journey to Vienna, and will return to Piedmont the latter end of the next Month, in order to forward the Preparations for the ensuing Campaign, and to make the necessary Dispositions for being early in the Field. Advices from Leghorn say, that five English and six Dutch Men of War came in there on the 12th Instant with three French Corn Ships, being part of the Fleet that was bound to Marseiles from the Levant. The Confederate Squadron being obliged to separate by bad Weather, the Enemy escaped them, but some English and Dutch Capers had taken four other Prizes of a considerable value, and were also arrived with them at that Port.

Berlin, January 24. *N. S.* The Recruits for the Prussian Troops in the Service of the Allies are raising with very good Success throughout his Majesty's Dominions, and it is said that this Court will not only permit those that are in the Service of the Duke of Savoy to continue in Italy, but also augment their Forces in the Netherlands with several thousand Men, and contribute their utmost Endeavours for the more effectual Prosecution of the War. His Prussian Majesty hath ordered his Minister at Vienna to represent to that Court the Grievances of the Protestants in Silesia, and to insist on the strict Observation of the Treaty concluded at Alt-Ranstat between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, in Favour of all the Inhabitants of that Country, who are of the Protestant Religion. Letters from Mittau, of the 16th Instant, bring us an Account of a dreadful Accident which befel the City of Riga; a Magazine of eight hundred Barrels of Powder, which was laid up in a Laboratory on one of the Bastions of the Cittadel, being blown up by chance, had buried above two thousand Men in its Ruins: The Bastion and an adjoining Hospital were entirely demolished by this Disaster, which struck such a Consternation into the Garrison, that at first they believed it was done by Treachery, and that the Enemy was at their Gates. But they soon after recovered from their Surprize, and applied themselves to repair the Breach with such Materials as they could get, and are making three Rows of Pallisadoes for their greater Security. The Besieged are very much dejected at this Misfortune, and it is thought that it will facilitate the Success of the Enterprize of his Czarish Majesty on that City. Advices from Moscow say, that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had signified to the Czar, that all Misunderstandings between his Czarish Majesty and the Grand Signior were entirely removed, and that the Ottoman Port had no Design in view of engaging in a War with Muscovy; but were so far alarmed with the late Successes of the Muscovites, that they were induced to reinforce the Garrisons on the Frontiers, and take other Precautions for their own Security; but that they were ready to prolong the Truce between the two Empires, and enter into such Engagements as should be thought requisite not to assist the King of Sweden against Muscovy, notwithstanding any Instances that may be made by the Minister of that Prince in favour of his Master.

Brussels, January 30. *N. S.* Monsieur Brookhoven, Brother of Count Bergeick (who was left as Hostage at Mons for the Payment of the Debts of the French Officers) having obtained leave to confer with the Count at Namur, passed through this City on the 28th Instant on his Journey to that Place. A Deputation of the States of Hainault is come hither with the Presentation of the Subsidy lately granted by that Province for the Service of his Catholick Majesty, and the Council of State is preparing an Instrument for the Acceptation of the same in the usual manner. Letters from the Frontiers of the 28th Instant, confirm the Accounts we have formerly received of the Resolution that the Enemy have taken to Reform some of the Duke of Anjou's Troops in the Netherlands, and to send the rest into Spain, together with the Officers of those Regiments that shall be broken; and it is said, these Forces are to begin their march towards that Kingdom on the 10th Instant. The Duke of Bavaria continues at Compiegne, though he is daily expected at Namur.

Hague, Jan. 31. *N. S.* Lieutenant-General Cadogan, having frequently, since his Arrival at this Place, been in Conference with the Council of State, concerning the necessary Dispositions for opening the Campaign, returned yesterday to Brussels. The same Day there was an extraordinary Assembly of the Ministers of the Allies, and Baron Schmettau, the

Prussian